THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL-CHURCH SITES-

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—The question of the di-rectorship of the musical festival is unsolved. It is alleged that the offers of both Damrosch and Thomas are too vague to base a contract upon. No actual work can be done until this is arranged. It is believed that the [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] guarantee fund has been secured.

The proceedings at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors indicated that a majority favor the division of Eric County; and the advantages of the plan will undoubtedly be urged upon the Legislature.

The election of a new board of officers of the City Club this week discloses the fact that affairs have fallen into a lamentable state of confusion. No charge of peculation is made against "Harry" Washburn, the accountant, but it appears that he was exceedingly negligent in his man-

The Citizens' Reform Association, in its war with the liquor-sellers, has met a serious obstacle in the injunction forbidding further proceedings against those charged with open violation of the Sunday closing order. But the association has a long list of delinquents on its books, and calmly submits to the inevitable until its turn can come round again.

The property of the historic First Presbyterian Church was to have been offered for sale at auction to-morrow, the court order for its disposal placing its minimum value at \$15,000. A new appeal has, however, been taken; and the sale has been postponed. The rapid extension of the business limits of the city is pushing two other churches further uptown. The congregations of Trinity and St. John's, both Episcopal, are contemplating re-moval if they can dispose of their present property to ad-vantage. Each has a valuable business site, and is anx-iously waiting for a hidder.

Buffalo has a bronze elephant on its hands. The city chose to accept the offer of Dr. Cogswell, of California, to place among its more or less valuable public art works one of his drinking fountains. A foundation was laid for the structure in front of the First Church, but the congregation did not think the fountain would enhance the value of their property. An injunction was secured to stop the work, and an unsighly hole gapes in Main-st. as the result.

Negotiations are in progress which will probably result in the transformation of ex-President Fillmore's stately mansion into a boarding-bouse.

A report not yet published is to the effect that James D. Warren, proprietor of *The Commercial Advertiser*, is shortly to retire from active business, leaving his newspa-per property to his two sons.

W. S. Baldwin, manager of steamboat and railroad lines running to Chautauqua Lake, will try to induce the National Republican Committee to hold the National Convention at Chautauqua.

ALBANY.

## VAN ALSTYNE'S AMBITION-A CATHEDRAL-RAILROAD SCHEMES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Dec. 7 .- It was a feebly concealed part of Chairman Daniel Manning's embryotic plan for the nomination of Cleveland for President in 1884, that the votes he controlled should be for Randall in the Speakership fight, in the blind hope that Randall would be satisfied with the Speakership, that he would be eliminated from the Presidential problem, and that Pennsylvania would make a proreturn to New-York in 1884. Chairman Hensel, of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, was understood to favor Cleveland for the Presidential no nation, should Randall not be a candidate, or should his nomination be impossible, but insisted that Mr. Manning ist this year exert himself in Randall's favor. This fact is at the bottom of the surprise to which Judge Van Alstyne, the Representative of this District in Congress, and a free trader, treated those of his friends not intimate with the workings of the Democratic machine, by his vote for Randall for Speaker. Congressman Tan Alstyne desires to succeed Judge William L. Larned, the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court in this District, whose term will expire in 1885.

On several evenings during the week meetings, attended by some of Albany's wealthiest citizens, have been held at the residence of Dean Norton, to devise methods of raising money for the erection of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral for the diocese of Albany. The bequest of \$80,000 from the late Erastus Corning has enabled the Cathedral chapter to purchase a site in Swan, Elk and Lafayette sts., on which it is proposed to erect a structure accommodating 1,800 worshipers, at a final cost of \$250,000. It is estimated that the body of the edifice, walls and temporary roof can be creeted for \$150,000. Up to to-day \$55,000 has been subscribed. The subject by invitation of Assistant Bishop Potter, Bishop Donne will speak upon it from the pulpits of Grace Church, Trinity and St Thomas's, New-York, during the winter. William H. Vanderbilt has already subscribed \$5,000 for the purpose

The termination of the contract between the New-York Central and the Fitchburg roads, and the junction between the West Shore and the Hoosac Tunnel line, giving the new trunk line a Boston connection, has revived talk concerning the ultimate purpose of the Albany and Greenbush bridge. The West Shore's new connection with Boston is roundabout and inconvenient, but by lay-ing rails across the Greenbush bridge, securing the Lebanon road and its connections, and constructing a few miles of connecting track, the West Shore would be miles of connecting that the brought into easy communication with New-England.
The bridge was built with ample railroad facilities, and the fact that Mr. José F. Navarro, one of the West Shore capitalists, is also a heavy stockholder in the Greenbush bridge lends color to the belief that the West Shore intends ultimately to compete with the Central for New-England trade from this point.

On Wednesday of next week the Young Men's Associa-On Wednesday of next week the Young Men's Associa-tion celebrates its liftieth anniversary. Stewart L Wood-ford will deliver the address. The association has a library of about seventeen thousand volumes, and gives an annual course of lectures and enterfailments. Almong its ex-presidents are many of Albany's best citizens, and its annual elections have for years been the training-school of young politicians, sometimes prevoking more excitement that the manicipal election. Mayor Edson was president in 1805.

The Board of Supervisors to-day fixed the city tax rate for the year at \$1.96 per \$100. The rate last year was \$1.86; but as the city budget this year under the new charter covers a period of fourteen months, a substantial reduction has been effected. The activity of the Citizens Association Committee of Thirteen and Mayor Swinburne has put an end to the extravagance of the Nolan regime. The total city budget is \$600,760; county budget, \$894,560.

## ROCHESTER.

MISS ANTHONY-THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE-A FISH'S TEETH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ROCHESTER, Dec. 7 .- Miss Susan B. Authony has been resting quietly at her home in this city. It is understood that she took notes while abroad, and it is more that probable that she will soon begin work upon a small book containing her impressions of the progress of the woman suffrage movement in Great Britain, and the condition of women there at the present time. She has gone to Philadelphia to attend the fiftieth anniversary selebration of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and thence she will go to Washington. She will work there with other famous suffragists to secure the appointment of another special committee on women suffrage. secure such an appointment they will work for a favorable report and hope to get the question before Congress for discussion and a vote. Late in this month the sixteenth annual session of the National Convention of Woman Suffragists will be held. Miss Anthony's home life here is very simple and pleasant. She enjoys the esteem and love of the best people of Rochester. She lives with her sister, Miss Mary Anthony, who was for twenty years the principal of a public school in this city.

The recent investigation by Treasury Department into the workings of the United States Marshal's office in this city, which revealed irregular conduct by deputies and others has resulted in no apparent change in office. The officers and subordinates are same as formerly, and things are running along as before. That affairs in this important office were not what they should be was known to many Rochester people for a long time, and the pub-lished revelations created no particular astonishment in this city.

Seth Green has performed an operation on a speckled trout that is without a parallel in history in fish-culture in this country. In one of Rochester restaurants is an aquarium filled with large brook trout. For some time it is noted that they did not dwell together harmoniously, and investigation proved that one of them was of a pugselous and brutal disposition, and was constantly attacking the others, biting them severely and causing wounds that did not heal. Seth Green was called in, and procuring a pair of pincers he took the big trout from the water and deliberately extracted its teeth. The offending field, apparently none the worse for the dental operation, has ceased to attack his associates. Mr. Green states that trout's teeth are not used for the mastication of food, but to maintain its hold of prey. This experiment will prob-ably be repeated on a large scale in the case of the mails-

NEWS FROM STATE CENTRES.

BUFFALO.

nant trout at the Caledonia State Ponds, where great trouble is experienced by these quarrelsome creatures. The great pisciculturist has recovered from his long and serious illness, contracted while on a fishing tour in Florida last winter. His life was despaired of for weeks. His recovery has been alow.

The preparations of plans for the new Government building for which Congress voted an appropriation last winter is delayed. The site has been selected and the property purchased, but nothing has been done toward building. The difficulty appears to be between the supervising architects and local architects, but particulars are not clear.

SYRACUSE.

MR. HISCOCK-SOCIAL GAYETIES-A SWIN-DLER RELEASED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SYRACUSE, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Hiscock, who has returned from Washington, has intimated to the powers that he that he desires to be made a member of the Ways and Means Committee; and undoubtedly his wishes in this respect will be gratified. Mr. Hiscock gives the gratifying assurance that the Government building to be erected in Syracuse will be ready for occupancy next year. The corner-stone has not been laid, but it is announced by authority that Mr. Hiscock is to run for Congress again next fall, and the public has faith in his predictions.

The week has been a brilliant one in society. On Tues day evening Dr. Thomas Emory and wife gave a large reception and dancing party at their residence on Fayette-st. The reception was given in honor of Thomas McCarthy and his bride, who have just returned from an extended bridal tour in the West. Mrs. McCarthy was Miss McDonald, of Montreal, a niece of Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion. The reception was largely attended by prominent people.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Ramsden, daughter of D. The marriage of Miss Lucy Ramsden, daughter of D. Ramsden, of Fulton, to Lieutenant Eldridge, of the United States Navy, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents in Fulton on Tuesday. Miss Ramsden has been prominent in social circles in this city, and the groom is well known both in the Navy and in Syracuse. The best man was Professor Schuyler, of Cornell University. Over 800 invitations were issued, and many guests were present from the interior cities of the State. After the ceremony and reception Lieutenant and Mrs. Eldridge left town for an extended trip through the West and South.

A successful entertainment was given last evening at the residence of the Bishop Huntington in aid of the Shelter for Unifortunate Women. It consisted of tableaus and vocal and instrumental selections, rendered by Miss Turer, Professor Schill, E. N. Wostcott, Miss Dissell and Mrs. Clara Babcock. The receipts were over \$250. To the Misses Huntington, daughters of the Bishop, is due the credit for carrying the entertainment to a successful conclusion.

Charles E. Poucher, the New-York patent lawyer who has been confined in the Penitentiary for the last year, having been convicted of swindling several business houses in Syracuse by means of worthless drafts, was released on ball late Tuesday night, in a surprising manner. The sheriff had an order of arrest for Poucher from Superintendent Walling, of New-York; but sharp lawyers succeeded in getting the prisoner out of the Penitentiary on a Judge's order without the knowledge of the sheriff. Poucher immediately field for parts unknown.

DTICA.

### A WEDDING-WEST SHORE OFFICERS-HAM-ILTON COLLEGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] UTICA, Dec. 7 .- The social incident of the week here was the marriage of Timothy Griffith, of New-York, and Miss Grace W. Greene, of this city. Mr. Griffith is the recently-appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District, about whose selection there was so much scandal; and Miss Greene is the only daughter of Mrs. C. M. Greene, who has for years managed the Clarendon, a popular and successful boarding-house in Utica. Mr. Griffith's devotion to ex-Senator Coukling during the years in which he was his clerk is reciprocated by Mr. Conkling, who came all the way from New York—for the first time in many weeks to attend the wedding. His present was an elegant bronze clock. A noteworthy feature of the wedding was a large number of gifts presented by local and other poli-

The suspicion that the settlement of the affairs of the late Arthur B. Johnson would find him in default to the McDonnell estate, of which he was the executor for a number of years before his death, has ripened into cer alnty. Since the first publication of the suspicion, two weeks ago, the search for the missing securities has been continued diligently, both here and in New York. They are not to be found, and the settlement of Mr. Johnson's estate is being made on the theory that they will not be ound. The deficiency is between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and to make it good will leave Mr. Johnson's widow and children penniless. Mr. Johnson's bondsmen were his brother, the late Judge Alexander S. Johnson, and his father-in-law, ex-Judge Ward Hunt, in the sum of \$50,000.

The impending removal of the division offices of the West Shore Railroad from this city to Syracuse is easily will be presented to the 135 churches of the diocese, and, explained. The company prepared plans for the creetion of a passenger station here that was to cost \$150,000, with ample accommodations for its division officers. The land at the Genesce-st, crossing of their road, upon which they desired to locate the building, belongs to Dr. William H. Watson, with whom the company had the ongest, hardest and most expensive fight it experienced in the whole length of the State to secure a right of way. in the whole length of the State to secure a right of way. The price demanded for land for depot purposes was so high that the West Shore Company has abandoned its plans, and ordered the removal of its offices to Syracuse, where it has erocted one of the handsomest railroad structures in the United States. Utica, in the meanwhile, has reason to fear that the small wooden building hastly oracted here as a temporary depot, after the opening of the road will be permanent for years to come. It was the desire of the company to have its division officers situated as near as possible to the extensive shops now in process of rapid construction at Frankfort, nine miles east of this city. This change removes about lifty persons from our population.

cast of this edg. The changes of the college has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Edward J. Hamilton. He was theologically educated at Princeton, where he has temporarily filled the chair of logic and ethics since the death of Professor Atwater. Dr. Hamilton has recently published a voluminous volume on metapysicsm, entitled "The Human Mind." He will assume his duties in January. The faculty of the college is now full, and the evidences of increasing prosperity under the presidency for Dr. Darling are gratifying to the friends of the institution. It numbers over 200 students upon its rolls. A large and conveniently situated boarding hall has recently been added to the buildings of the college, and the Knox Hall of natural history is rapidly approaching completion. Workmen are also engaged in remodelling the old Dexter Hall, or North College dormitory building.

TROY.

OAKWOOD MONUMENTS - BUSINESS DE-PRESSIONS-DRAMATIC.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TROY, Dec. 7 .- Oakwood is one of the finest emeteries in the country, and its picturesque bills and valleys are beautified by hundreds of costly meauments. A modest shaft bears the name of Russell Sage, monument to General Wool attracts hundreds of visitors. as does the more quiet tomb which contains the mortal remains of General George H. Thomas, the he Chickamanga. The Wool monument is a granite obelisk, 75 feet in height, nearly as tall as the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park ; and the stone from which the shaft was dressed is the largest that has been quarried in 3,000 years. Its cost was \$50,000. The Thomas monument a marble sarcophagus, surmounted by eagle, clutching in its talons a sword and other insignle of the great soldier's profession. A bronze figure of a female. most exquisitely wrought, stands over the grave of a daughter of B. Ogle Tayloe, of Washington, and the wife of John W. Paine, of Newport. A memorial chapel is be-ing erected by the family of the late John A. Griswold, a name that will ever be dear to Trojans. The edifice will cost \$30,000. The Warren memorial chapel is also a costly and very handsome structure.

The fron industry here suffers from the general dep sion, as also do the stove trade and the shirt and collar manufactures. This last is a great item in Troy's industrial pursuits. Over 10,000 women are engaged in it; and ingood times the pay-roll of one concern alone averages over \$1,000 a day. The piles of muslin cut bere in the same length of time if outstretched would encircle the

The Madison Square Company played in Troy this week in "Young Mrs. Winthrop" to good houses. Laura Don is a member of it, and many men now middle-aged went to the theatre just to see how the pretty girl that used to "touch" photographs in a Cougress-st. gallery here wears her years and her artistic honors. Many an old flame was rekindled. Mary Devlin, Edwin Booth's first wife was also a Troy actress, and "Ed" Eddy, the once famous Bowery tragedian, was another of Troy's contributions to the stage.

Mr. Biaine's book is having a wonderful sale here anyasser in three days has secured over 250 subscribers, ess than one year ago this canvasser was worth over 100,000—all of it went in Wall street. The unfortunate eculator finds the book quite a little bonanza.

The consolidation of the West Troy post office with the Troy office is taken as a step in the line of manifest desliny, which will ultimately put Troy ahead in her rivalry with Albany. Some time ago the post offices of Green Island and Lansingburg where someolidated with the Troy offices. The Troy rivalry with Albany. Some time ugo the post offices of Green Island and Lansingburg where someolidated with the Troy offices. The Troy press claims that the next step will be an act of the Lechslature bringing the three towns under the numicipal government of Troy, and thus giving the city-a population of nearly 80,000.

A VICTIM OF A POLICEMAN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Police Officer John Hooley arrested Nels Anderson on November 36, who infrerward said that Hooley struck him repeatedly on the head. An-dersen died hast night. Hooley has been placed under

LAND LEGISLATION.

MR. HOLMAN'S PROPOSED BILL. HIS SCHEME FOR RECOVERING LAND FROM RAIL-ROADS-MR. M'ADOO'S BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Probably at least a en bills affecting ratiroad land-grants will be brought into the House next Monday under the call of States. One of the most comprehensive and sweeping nature will be offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who, during the last few weeks, has devoted special attention to the subject. He said to-day that he had obtained sufficient information, be thought, to enable him to bring in a general bill which will cover all the details necessary to provide for the forfeiture of all land grants which have not been earned by the respective companies. The use of the word "earned" Mr. Holman regards as extremely objection-As used by him, it means only the amount of land represented by the mileage constructed prior to the expiration of the grant according to the statute. Mr. Holman's idea is that Congress has the right and the power to reclaim all lands granted, whether patented to railroad companies, certified to States, or claimed by States or corporations, which were not "carned" by construction under the terms of the respective granting acts prior to the expiration thereof.

The immediate object should be at moderate expense to replace our worn-out cruisers with modern constructions fitted for general service, and for this reason the reconstruction should for the present be continued on the lines already begun. In presenting the recommendations of the Board, the Department, in addition, advises the construction of one of the five steel rams recommended by the first Advisory Board, November 7, 1881, and by the report of last year; of one cruising torpedo-boat, at a cost of \$38,000, advocated by the same Board, and by the present Board in its memorandum of November 21, 1882; and of two of the ten harbor torpedo-boats recommended by the first Board of the kind asked for in the Ordnance report of this year. The recommendations of the Board and the Department are believed to be in pursuance of a wise plan for that reconstruction of our naval force which all admit is, in some form and to some extent, indispensable to a national welfare. Such a plan should conform to the demands of our national policy.

NO NEED OF A GREAT NAVY. Mr. Holman estimates the amount of land to be recovered by his bill at from 96,000,000 to 110,000,000 acres. One provision of the bill declares the forfeiture of all that por-tion of the Northern Pacific Ballroad grant not earned by construction prior to July 4, 1880, estimated at 35,000,000 acres. The bill also applies to several grants in Michigan and Wisconsin, including the old Bayfield and St. Croix grant in the latter State. Respecting this grant Mr. Holman said: "It is a rather peculiar case. About 1873 after the grant had expired, the Senate passed a bill to revive it. There was a long struggle over it in the House, which resulted in our sending it back to the Senate with an amendment declaring the grant forfeited and opening the lands to entry under the Homestead act. Neither I nor any other man in the House who advocated that amendment thought or believed for one moment that a declaration of forfeiture was necessary to re-invest the United States with the title, but expression was used in order to make

the expression was used in order to make the case a stronger one for the homstead settler. Two years afterward came the Supreme Court decision declaring aftirmative action by Congress necessary to divest the State or corporation of the title. I have information to the effect that preparations are now making to certify to the State of Wisconsin the lands included within the old Bayfield and St. Croix grant, another company having oulit a railroad on the projected line."

Among the other grants covered by Mr. Holman's bill are those to the New-Orleans and Pacific, the Texas Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco companies.

Representative McAdoo, of New-Jersey, proposes to bring in a bill which, if it becomes a law, will prevent foreign corporations or individuals from acquiring title from the Government to large tracts of the public domain in the new States and Territories for speculative purposes. Mr. McAdoo proposes that hereafter foreigners who desire to enjoy the benefits of the public land laws of the United States shall be permitted to do so only on condition that they become actual settlers.

OBJECT OF SENATOR INGALLS'S BILL.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The three bills relating to public land introduced by Senator Ingalls yesterday are designed to simplify materially the operations of the General Land Office and change in several important particulars the method of acquiring title to public lands, The first provides for the repeal of the Pre-emption laws, but authorizes a second Homestead entry by persons who. having made one homestead entry, have for any reason failed to perfect their title, and who at the same time have never made a failure under the Pre-emption set. The second repeals the Timber Culture law, but permits title to be perfected in accordance with the provisions of that law upon all claims entered before the passage of the repealing set. The third and last of the series proposes to amend the Homestead act by prohibiting commutation thereunder until two years have elapsed from the date of settlement, one year of which must be of record in the Land Office. It also repeals that provision of law under which local land officers are authorized to receive relinquishments and immediately throw the claims relinquished open to entry. In effect it requires all relinquishments to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and approved by him, before the land in question is thrown open to entry.

The effect of thus series of measures if they became laws will be to limit the amount of public land which a single individual can secure to one claim of 100 acres. but authorizes a second Homestead entry by persons who.

# SLOW WORK ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 7.-Representative King, of Louisiana, is discontented on account of the slow progress made by the contractors on the work of closing gaps in the Mississippi levees at several places in Louisiana, particularly at Hard Times and Hard Scrabble. He wrote a letter to-day to the Secretary of War, saying that unless the breaks at those points and one or two other places he mentions, shall be closed as early as February 1, the surunding country will inevitably suffer great damage from overflows. He says he recently made a personal inspection of the works and found only 170 men employed at Hard Times and 400 at Hard Scrabble, when at least 600 and 1,200 men will be required at those places, respectively, in order to complete the works by the time dealgrated. The cotton-pleking season, he says, being over, the contractors can easily obtain all the laborers they need. He urges the Secretary to take such steps as may be necessary to cause the works to be pushed to completion before the winter floods in the Missispip begin.

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private conversation, General King said that the In private conversation, General King said that the trouble seems to arise from the fact that the contractors refuse to pay the negroes as good wages as the white laborers receive. It appears from General King's letter that public money is being expended to repair levees for the direct purpose of protecting from overflow plantations owned by private indivired and not in order to improve the navigation of the Mississippi.

From expressions dropped in private conversation by other Representatives from Louisians, Mississippi and Arkansas, it appears that they hope to secure an appropriation of \$10,000,000 at this session for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the building and repair of levees to protect the adjacent lands from overflow.

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION AWARDS. Washington, Dec. 7 .- Under date of Novemper 16 Consul Eekstein transmits to the Department of State the revised list of the prizes awarded to exhibitors at the International Exhibition recently held at Amster. am. Of the forty-five from the United States four reism. Of the forty-five from the United States four re-eleved diplomas of honor, five received gold medals, and quite a number received silver and bronze medals and conorable mention. The action of the jury making the awards has, the Consul says, given entire satisfaction to American exhibitors.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Naval boards have seen appeinted to inspect the Saratoga and Jamestown at New-York, and the Portsmouth at Norfolk, Pay Inspector A. J. Clark has been ordered to duty as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the New-York Navy Yard : Paymaster F. H. Swan to the Powhatan. Licutenant W. F. Whitefield has been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Naval Cadets P. H. Philand placed on waiting of the patter and B. E. Thurston from the Vandalia and ordered to the Shenandoah; Pay from the Vandaha and ordered to the Shenandoah; Pa Director John D. Cumingham from duty as Inspector; Provisions and Clothing at the New-York Navy Yard an ordered to settle accounts; and Faymaster R. P. Lia from the Powhatan and ordered to settle accounts an wait orders.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Major William P. fould, Paymaster U. S. A., now on sick leave in New-York, has asked to be placed on the retired list. Leave of absence for four months from January 10, 1884, has absence for four months from Sanaky 10, 1884, mas been granted Second Lieutenant Warren H. Cowles, 16th Infantry. The leaves of absence granted First Lieuten-ant James C. Ord, 25th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank B. Jones, 22d Infantry; and to First Lieutenant James Parker, 4th Cavalry, have been extended.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Friday, Dec. 7, 1883.

FLORIDA SHIP CANAL-The Board of Directors of the Florida Ship Canal Company, which has been in session in this city for three days, adjourned to-day. CALLED BONDS WITHDRAWN.—Called three per cent onds held for circulation of National banks withdrawn day for redemption amount to \$110,000. Of the pro-eds \$75,500 will be deposited to retire circulation.

RELIEF FOR FITZ JOHN PORTER.—General Sloeum will soon introduce in the House a bill for the I-lief of General Fitz John Porter similar to that introduced by General Sewell in the Senate, and will take an early oppurtunity after the holidays to make a speech in its support. A POSTMASTER REMOVED,-Postmaster McGruder, at

Bright Seat, Prince Georges County, Maryland, has been removed upon an inspector's report showing the exist-ence of a conspiracy to defraud the Government in the cancellation of stamps. CCEEK INDIAN TROUBLES SETTLED.—The Commission

Goodman, \$19,000; Stern & Levy, \$18,000; Emma G. Becker, \$16,464; Chemical National Bank, \$16,000; S. H. Kolm & Brothers, \$15,000; Somerset Manufacturing Company, \$14,912 66; Raritan Woollen Mills, \$13, 540-87; A. D. Guillard & Co., \$13,869 58; J. Wendell & Co., \$12,233 21; J. Bodecker & Co., M. Silverstein, S. M. and H. Cohen & Co., and Josephal Brothers, cach \$10,000; Bound Brook Woollen Mills, \$7,235 48.

The business failures in the last seven days throughout the United States and Canada, as reported to R. C. Dun & Co., number 307, as against 242 last week. This is the most formidable hat recorded in any one week for some years. The increase is principally in the Western and Southern States and in Canada. In New-York City the assignments comprise Laugsdorf & Co., retail clothing; J. H. Morrell, storage; S. M. Meyenberg & Co., silk; and John Paret & Co., wholessie clothing.
GRAND RAFIDS, Mich., Dec. 7.—William T. Addis, of CEER INDIAS INDIAS SECTION. THE COMMISSION of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from the Agent at Muscogee, Indian Territory, which he regards as an evidence of the successful and peaceful settlement of the long existing troubles among the Creek Indians: "Perryman inaugurated Chief of Creeks, Isparacehe and Chiefota deleted delegates to Washington. Arrangements were sails actory. All quiet."

CONFESSING THE MURDER OF HER CHILD. The body of a male infant, apparently only

a few hours old, was found wrapped up in a towel in Liberty-ave., Woodhaven, L. I., on Thursday. By means of the tower in which the child was wrapped it was found that the mother was Thorasa Branderstein, a German girl, age twenty-five, employed as a domestic in the family of

after 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. Shortly after its born it began to cry, and as I had no means or support-ing it I choosed it to death. I then got up and placing the hooy in a towel took it out to Liberty-ave, and laid it on the shikespit."

child had died from strangulation. The girl has been in this country only four months. She was placed under arrest, and the officers had some difficulty in protecting her from the violence of the women of the neighborhood.

MR. CHANDLEES KEPORT.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO NEW SHIPS-THE PER-

SONNEL OF THE NAVY.

the Secretary of the Navy Department gives considerable attention to the new steel cruisers and the completion of

the double-turreted monitors, but gives no facts additional to those contained in the report of the Naval Ad-

visory Board, which was published recently. Secretary Chandler concurs in the recommendations of the Ad-

visory Board as to the proposed additional new vessels.

The immediate object should be at moderate expense to

NO NEED OF A GREAT NAVY.

Secretary Chandler says that war with a Europe

power " is a remote contingency, and we should cherish

no ambition to take the lead among the naval powers of

in the possession of a merchant marine." "Any differ-

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE OF OFFICERS.
Upon the subject of the gradual reduction of the

personnel of the Navy, the Secretary says: "Under the

most favorable circumstances, if the work of rebuilding new ships progresses steadily, it will be ten years before

NEED OF NAVY-YARD REFORMS.

enoud in effecting payy yard reforms, owing to the oppo-

caring for their political opinions or votes.

ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The remainder of the report is devoted largely to the Bureau reports and to Lieutenant Harber's search for the

missing Jeannette men. The condition of the Naval

Academy is reported as in every way satisfactory. The

estimates for the year ending June 30, 1885, are: For

estimates for the year ending June 30, 1885, are: For ordinary purposes, \$16,319,307.76; for increase of the Navy, \$7.449,581.62. The Secretary favors immediate and continued work on coast defences, and asks for authority to establish additional coaling stations. He also recommends that officers of the Navy be employed in all Government work upon the ocean, and that all hydrographic surveys should be carried on by the Naval Hydrographic Office. He also urges the establishment of a Bureau of Mercantile Marine.

INSOLVENCY IN BUSINESS.

The schedules in the assignment of Samuel,

Julius and Augustus H. Levy, of the firm of Levy Brothers & Co., give the liabilities as \$2.470,639 02; nominal assets, \$1,940,942 45, and actual assets, \$1,712,-

242 87. The contingent liabilities are \$739,855 76. The

principal creditors of the firm are: Unknown holders of

notes, \$1,062,000; Henry Herman, \$250,000; H. Herman, Stembach & Co., \$75,000; August Brothers, \$29,-

242 20; August, Bernheimer & Bauer, \$39,000; M. Bee-

Goodman, \$19,000; Stern & Levy, \$18,000;

ber & Co., \$29,000; the Pacific Bank, \$25,000; Samuel

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 7 .- William T. Addis, of

Boyne Cityl has made an assignment to Nutt A. Norton,

of that place. Addis has been engaged in the lumber and the railroad business. His liabilities, which are nominally equal to his assets, are about \$75,000.

the world : certainly not until we again become forem

Upon this subject he says:

Washington, Dec. 7.-In his annual report

of presiding, William Marshall, president of the New-York Free Trade Club, being on his right. Toasts were

responded to by Mr. Beecher, T. G. Shearman, and others. There were 110 guests at the banquet, and it was long after midnight when the festlyfass were brought to close. The dining-hall was tastefully adorned with flags, flowers and mottoes setting forth the necessity of reform

flowers and motioes setting forth the necessity of resonal in the revenue.

In his speech Mr. Beecher said: "My grandchildren will not see a protective tariff, but the system is not dead yet. The doctors have given it up, however, and the election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives is a memorable event. It seems probable that he will be a revenue reformer. He is a Southern man and a Democrat, and this shows that the Democratic party has the courage of its convictions. [Applause.] But the Democratic party is not the party of my choice, and I do not think that I should gain anything by jumping out of the frying-pan into the lire." [Applause.]

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

A BOLD ATTACK ON THE REV. JOHN O. BACHE IN FIFTY-FIRST-ST.

The Rev. John Owen Bache is the rector of Grace Church, in Harlem. His home is at No. 131 East Fifty-second-st., and he has an office in Liberty-st., where he transacts much parochial business. Late on Thursday afternoon he left his office, and took a Fourth-ave, street car for home. At Fifty-first-st. he got off in order to go over the railway bridge at Fourth-ave. As he passed a vacant lot opposite the Columbia College buildings he was attacked by several men, who threw him upon his face, and robbed him of \$200 in bank notes, a gold watch and chain valued at \$250, and three diamond plns worth \$750. He was left unconscious on the pavement, where at 6:45 p. m. he was found by S. M. Houseley, of No. 104 East Fifty-fourth-st. Mr. Houseley was going home, when he heard a cry. He found Mr. Bache with blood streaming from several wounds on his face. A policeman was called, and the clergyman was taken to the police station in Fifty-firstst., where he remained long enough to have his wounds dressed, and then went home. The money of which he was robbed was secured in the watch-pocket of his waistcoat by a safety-pin. When Mr. Bache was found, the buttons of his overcoat were torn off, and his waistcoat was torn in several places, especially about the watch-

the world; certainly not until we again become foremost in the possession of a merchant marine." "Any difference" he adds, "which would involve us in conflict with one of the great powers should be the growth of time, affording opportunity for gradual preparation. On the other hand, in order to be prepared, not merely by the potentiality of our framense resources, but also by an actual armament, to assert at all times our natural, justifiable and necessary ascendency in the affairs of the American hemisphere, we unquestionably need vessels in such numbers as fully to 'keep alive the knowledge of war,' and of such a kind that it shall be a knowledge of modern war; capable on brief notice of being expanded into invincible squadrons. It is well known that we have not the elements of such a force to-day. The condition of decreptude into which the fleet has fallen through a failure to provide for its gradual renewal by modern ships is justly a subject of ridicule at home and abroad. The vessels available for actual service are insufficient to give training to the officers and seamen, unequal to the present necessities of the Government, and unworthy of a great and prosperous maritime State. The specific plan, which, in the opinion of the Department, should be adopted, looks to a gradual replacement of the present accaying fleet by modern constructions.

As sufficient for that result, the Department would therefore advise the continuance of the policy recommended of building annually at least seven new ships during the next ten years, before the end of which period the country will find itself possessed of a modern steel may in every way adequate to the maintenance of the safety and honor of the Nation."

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE OF OFFICERS. pocket. Mr. Bache was confined to his bed yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter called. His head was swathed in bandages, and several abrasions were visible on his face. His lower jaw was swellen. He said that he had no suspicion as to who his assailants were, and that he noticed no one following him on his way uptown. He had no opportunity to see the men who attacked him, as he was thrown upon his face and kept there until he had been robbed. He said, however, that he made a desper-

been robbed. He said, however, that he made a desper-ate resistance.

Mr. Houseley, when asked about the case, said that besides finding Mr. Bache he knew little. When he turned into Fifty-first-st. from Madison-ave, before he was attracted by the elergyman's cries, he saw four men standing on the corner talking with each other with a suspicious show of earnestness. They appeared to be laboring men, all above medium height. One of them

suspicious show of earnestness. They appeared to be laboring men, all above medium height. One of them wore a cap.

Captain Mount detailed his two precinct detectives to search for the robbers. He said yesterday that while he had no doubt that Mr. Bache had been robbed he was still puzzled as to how it was possible for him to have been attacked so soon after 6 o'clock. "The street at that hour," said the Captain, "is a thoroughfare, when Mr. Houseley called for assistance he found a policeman on Madison-ave within a block of the scene of the robbery. Recently I have had my entire precinct patrolled by detectives and officers in plain clothing to watch for sneak thleves, and it was only live minutes before the robbery was committed that my two detectives left the station going toward Madison-ave. My theory of the robbery is that Mr. Bache was followed from his office by the thieves, and when he arrived at the place where he was robbed, there being only a single lamp on the block, they set upon him and garroted him."

James Oiliver, a watchman of the new building directly opposite the scene of the robbery, lives in East Ninetichist. He said last night that as he was turning the corner of Fourth-ave, coming down to his work, he saw three men running toward Madison-ave. One of them were a cap. He went into the building, thinking nothing of the occurrence until he was told that a man had been round in the street dead. He went down into the street and saw Mr. Houseley assisting Mr. Bache to his feet.

DENOUNCING THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE SANITARY ENGINEER ON THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

most favorable circumstances, if the work of rebuilding new ships progresses steadily, it will be ten years before the maximum fleet is attained. As the personnel, under the reduced standard, is sufficient for such a fleet, it is more than sufficient for the present ships, and, moreover, it has not yet failen to the reduced standard. There is therefore a double superfluity of officers; first, in the excess of the reduced complement over the demands of the existing fleet, and secondly in the excess of the excess leaves and secondly in the excess of the existing fleet, and secondly in the excess of the existing fleet, and secondly in the excess of the existing fleet, and secondly in the excess of the existing fleet, and secondly in the excess of the excess compy demands that the reduction should be made at once, instead of being postponed for the slow and gradual operation of nature. Furthermore, as long as the excess remains, promotion will be delayed, and deserving men will be compelled to wait for their advancement. Some measure should be adopted to hasten the reduction. It is therefore recommended, first, that the law be so amended as to cause the retirement of all officers at the age of skty-two years.

Secondity, it is recommended, as a prompt and practical way of making the reduction prescribed by law, that a Beard be appointed immediately, to be composed of nine officers of high rank on the active or retired list, who shall scrutinize thoroughly the list of officers from and including the grade of rear-admirn to and including the grade of senter ensign, 170 medical officers, ninety-six pay officers, and 220 engineer officers (these last being increased for the reasons already stated), to be retained on the active list to discharge the current duties of the service, and to be entitled to their promotion after proper service and examination as vacancies occur, without reference to the officers not thus selected, who shall be considered supernumentry, and placed on a separate list, not entitled to promotion, The Sanitary Engineer of this week comments on "the shameful record" of one of the public schools of this city, and attacks the Board of Education for its "effrontery" in asserting, in the face of such facts, that the schools are "all right," and for its lack of appreciation of the situation in voting only \$6,000 for school improve ments, when the Health Board Inspectors recommended \$60,00 as being imperatively needed for the work. Alluding to the refusal of the Board of Education to show the Health Inspectors' reports to the press, it insists that the public has a right to the information, and it accuses the Board of wishing to conceal the "shameful condition of things" so that it can spend the money "in various educational hobbies." Its "ignorance and concarding school hygiene," The Engineer declares, "Is dis-

graceful and unfortunate." A report on Public School No. 55, at No. 140 West Twentieth-st. follows: The school sinks connect with the steet by six-inch iron pipes. Offensive odors are noticed at times near the trap on the east side of the building, and the earth is wet, as if from a leak. The twenty-four small areas which light the cellar have no drains for sur-"Much d'fliculty," the report says, " has been expert, face water, and the floor and walls are wet in many places as high as five feet from the floor. Two cesspool in the rear of each wing fill with water after rams and have to be bailed out by the jaultor. The courts containing the children's closets are surrounded by high walls, and are damp. The air of the closer-come is without exception bad, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 78°, and sition of persons interested in the existing system, not sition of persons interested in the existing system, not only to closing the repair shops in yards to be hereafter kept only as naval stations and arsenals, but also to concentration and economy at yards which are to be kept open for work. The assistance and specific directions of Congress should therefore be sought and effectively accorded. The arguments and facts which show that reforms should be instituted are overwhelming. The change of naval construction from wooden to steel ships would of itself invoice a revolution in methods of work. With but little more than thirty vessels in commission, only five or six have required repairs at any one time, and by distributing these among as many navy-yards, the cumbrous organization and heavy expenditures at each yard have been hung upon and charged to the one ship then in hand, with the results which published records have shown.

"The question whether all the steel naval vessels of the future shall be constructed by contract, of some of them by contract and some in the navy yards, it is not necessary immediately to determine. Assuming that the builts of such ships might be judiciously and economically built in the yards, it is doubtful whether the machinery will ever be so constructed. All the engines for the British navy are built in private shops. But conceiling that, wherever the ships may be originally built, it is does not repair as may from time to time be found necessary, it is due to truth to declare that the Government repair shops under the present system ought not to be intrusted with them. These establishments must first be thoroughly reorganized in such a way as to exclude all political considerations from their management, otherwise bad and expensive work will be the result. We cannot afford to destroy the speed of our naval engines in order to make voices for a political engines in order to make voices for a political engine in order to make voices for a political engines in order to make voice for a political engines in order to make voices for a p only to closing the repair shops in yards to be hereafter tion bad, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 78°, and windows are the only means of ventilation. A new eight-story factory stands fitteen feet from the rear of the school, a steam pipe runs up the wall and terminates in a whistio at a point just opposite one of the class-rooms. This is blown three times aday, to the great annoyance of the

whole school.

Both grammar and primary departments are crowded, and in a room 21 by 19, 46 children are allowed only 131 cubic feet of air each, when they should have 180. In the latter department 74 children, in a room 22 by 19, have only 78 cubic feet of air each.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The City of Chester will take, to-day, Baron Constant de Rebecque, F. W. Gayner, John E. Gayner, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Bilss, S. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. John Rathbone, W. P. Giles, M. J. Butler, Robert Chaloner, C Long, E. F. Kennay, F. F. Cook, Walter A. Clench, F. H. Brahe, E. R. Morehouse, and Mrs. L. E. Oakes.

The steamer Vicenzo Florio will sail for Italy with Dr.

Cederche, the Rev. and Mrs. Joshua Weaver, C. A. Kirk. land, N. J. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward, F. M. Page, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Herzwig. The Ward Line steamer Saratoga will take for Hayana

Mrs. John Vandewater, Miss Vandewater, A. M. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Joseph Valoret, J. B. Boddie, Baron Von Teal, F. Gonzalez, Lacas Campi, and Mrs. D. Reyna Monzon, Mouson.

The Bermuda will carry Mr. and Mrs. M. Harrison, L. C. L. Huntington, J. H. Challenor, M. Evlyn, W. W. Harrison and F. Pemberton.

The Waesland will take out J. Tappert, William Rehfuss, Jules Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. E. Koehling and George

Jules Lambert, Ar. and Ars. E. Roeming and Goorge Zeigler.
General Wood and P. F. Gillies, among others, will sail by the Devonta.
The France arrived yesterday with John Gabaroche, A. 8. Carhart, Gustave Jourdan, Mr. Nasch, U. S. N., the Rev. A. Belanger, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pernet, Mrs. E. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Simon, W. H. Sheehy, Al-plones Renault, Auguste Guillon, Charles Walch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Maeyer and Mr. and Mrs. Bonnett.

FRAUDULENT BILLS OF LADING.

Several banking firms were asked yesterday for their views on the fraudulent bull-lading question.

August Belmont & Co. held that the principals "ought to be made liable for the acts of their representatives." Brown Bros. & Co. considered that railways, steamship or other carriers were "clearly responsible" for the

doings of their agents.

The Messrs. Seligman said there was not a question of doubt but what the companies were responsible. Drexel, Morgan & Co. remarked that " a railroad must be responsible for what their agent puts on the paper blanks of the company, because, if they were not, no business could be transacted."

The Bank of Montreal said that it was a "knotty que tion, but the act of an agent should receive the indorse-

ment of his superior."

The British Bank expressed the view that a "cempany became responsible the moment a bill of lading was signed."

Morton, Bliss & Co. regarded the question as "somewhat complicated, and therefore the best thing was for all bankers to cease buying bills, as this, though it might derange business, would the soonest bring matters to a head."

HATS AND BONNETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. C. Johnson, importer of fine French millinery, is now offering special bargains in felt hats, bonnets, and other goods in order to clear the store for Holiday e felt hats in black and colors are reduced stock. Fine felt hats in black and colors are reduced from \$1.75 to 48 cents and from \$1.25 to 25 cents. Veivet and plush hata and bonnets, which formerly sold for \$4 and \$5, are now selling for \$1.25, and fancy feathers, wings and birds are reduced in the same proportion. A table in the store is devoted to Majolica jardinières; faience vases and gilt baskets are filled with roses, carnicus and other flowers, or with natural looking grapes, oranges, apples, and other fruits. Pancy baskets of purple and gold blossoms, with smilax, are fine coptes of natural flowers and leaves.

AN OLD MAN RUN DOWN AND KILLED.

find the mother was Thoreas Branderstein, a German girl, and the railroad business. His liabilities, which are nominally equal to his assets, are about \$75,000.

The child is mine," she said, "It was born shortly dire fire the child is mine," she said, "It was born shortly dire for common and it began to cry, and as I had no means of supporting it in the railroad business. His liabilities, which are nominally equal to his assets, are about \$75,000.

EEVENUE REFORMERS AT DINNER.

The Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club held this mine," she said, "It was born shortly after its during it I canssed it to death. I then got up and placing the past in the family of common and the railroad business. His liabilities, which are nominally equal to his assets, are about \$75,000.

EEVENUE REFORMERS AT DINNER.

The Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club held this mine," she said, "It was born shortly after its over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was placed in the railms to business. His liabilities, which are nominally equal to his assets, are about \$75,000.

EEVENUE REFORMERS AT DINNER.

The Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club held this annual dinner last night in Hubel's restaurant, Washington Square at a reckless speed, last evening, ran over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car was stopped, and the ricting over an old man. The car

Ninth-st., revealed that he had his left leg and right arm broken, and eight ribs fractured. He died at 10 o'clock from the effects of the injuries. He was seventy-seven years old. Martin Cannon, of No. 373 West Fifty-second-st, the driver, was arrosted, and was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station.

ELEVATED RAILROAD LITIGATION.

MR. MOROSINI TO BE MORE DILIGENT IN HIS SEARCH FOR BOOKS.

The counsel in the suit of the Metropolitan gainst the Manhattan and the New-York Elevated Railroad Companies, before Judge Van Brunt in the Court of common Pleas, had an animated discussion yesterday over the question whether G. P. Morosini, a member of the firm of W. E. Connor & Co., should be adjudged in con-tempt of court for not having produced the books of the firm showing transactions in Manhattan, Metropolitaa and New-York Elevated stock, from May 1 to December 1, 1881. Mr. Morisini testified:

"W. E. Connor, George Jay Gould and myself consti-tute the firm of W. E. Connor & Co., and Jay Gould is a special partner in it. Mr. Connor is in Europe. My only function in 1881 was to sign cheeks. I know of no transactions in Manhattan stock for that time. know nothing about the books in question. I have asked the bookkeepers of the firm for them and the other boys in the office, and have myself looked for them all over the office. The books were under the special charge of no one member of the firm. They have never been destroyed, The office was never robbed. There is nothing extraor-dinary about those books."

Mr. Carter (addressing the Court)-I submit that the witness has not shown sufficient reason for not producing the books. As a member of the firm, he has control of them, and, as his testimony shows, he has as much control of them as any other member. We have called Mr.

trol of them as any other member. We have called Mr. George Jay Gould, and obtained no satisfaction from him in the matter, and we have examined the clerks of tine firm. As none of them have any recollection of timesactions in Manhattan stock, we should have the books.

Mr. Evarts—There is no evidence to show that the witness knows of, or has anything to do with, the books.

Mr. Carter—The books have not been stolen or burned. They are highly prized and kept in careful custody. They have disappeared, we may infer. This loss is known to somebody in the firm. The grounds of the removal are known, in all probability, to the witness; yet he remembers nothing of it. Can these books have heen removed without a rippiet. The process of the Court has not been satisfied. Putting this examination and that of George Jay Gould together, it is impossible to suppose that the excuse effects is satisfactory. I move that the witness be adjudged guilty of contempt.

Mr. Evarts—This firm has not the least duty toward this litigation. They are third parties. When it is shown only that the books of a firm in existence two years ago (the change was made on January i, 1881) have disappeared, how can you complain that the firm has done with them what they pleased! There is nothing yet to show that the witness has any control of the books.

Judge Van Brunt—The operating part of the subpona is found in the second paragraph, calling for the production.

has done with them what they pleased? There is nothing yet to show that the witness has any control of the books.

Judge Van Brunt—The operating part of the subpoma is found in the second paragraph, calling for the production of the books of the firm which show transactions in Manhattan stock between May I and December 1, 1881. I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs would have the right to have the books produced to enable the wiliness to refresh his memory. Mr. Morosini, as a member of lie firm of W. E. Connor & Co. is presumed to have a knowledge of where the books are kept. If he falls to produce them he should ofter an explanation of what has become of them. I would suggest that he should show the same diligence in looking for them which he would fit were in his own case, one affecting him, let us say, to the amount of \$100,000. He would then naturally find out where the books were last seen, annd ir whose custedy. He could take them from a third party, if found there. My present impression is that he could not take them from a co-partner. I make these suggestions to show Mr. Morosini what his course should be. I think he could be compelled to bring the books.

Mr. Evarts—Then I understand that the witness is to give further evidence that he has searched diligently!

Judge Van Brunt—That is it. Mr. Morosini can show this on Monday.

Joseph S. Stout testified that the minutes of the Manhattan Company showing that he had voted in favor of the agreements of October, 1881, were incorrect. He had always opposed the plan.

General Barlow announced that the plaintiffs would require two or three days more for their side of the case. The witnesses to be examined further were Messrs. Gould, Sage, Field and Kneeland, General Horace Porter and Messrs. Dilion and Navarro. David Dudley Field stated that the defence would probably require only two days. He hoped to finish the case next week.

An adjournment was taken until Monday.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS DULL.

A SLIGHT FALL IN THE PRICE OF CORN, LARD AND PORK.-WHEAT STRONGER. CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Although the weather was

bud this morning and the receipts of grain smaller than yesterday, the little break in prices which has for some days been anticipated occurred. It was a day of small trading. The feeling was excited, but traders did little more than stand and stare at each other. A very sharp advance in the January option of corn at about noon alarmed the "shorts" enough to cause an advance in all the other months, but after January began later to de-cline, May and the other options went off very fast a cent. It is generally believed now that whatever manipulation was intended for December has been directed to the January option, and the latter rather than the former is watched for pointers. So far as corn is con-cerned there is even now, with prices 10 cents higher than they were only a few weeks ago, a very great uncertainty as to the immediate course. The professional speculators feel of course that after so great an advance there should follow a decisive tumble, but the new corn which is arriving on the ear is of very bad quality indeed, are falling off, and the quality not improving at all. There has been during the past few days, since May corn has been in the vicinity of 60 cents, enormous sales by houses which were buyers when it was much cheaper Yet these sales do not apparently weaken the feeling very much. To-day it is believed that Comstock & Clapp, who operate through Hobbs, were sellers on a very large scale indeed, but somebody takes all the corn that is offered. It would be supposed that as the price of corn advanced the "longs" would have realized and the "shorts" have gene out. This does not appear, however, to have been the case of late. The further this grain advances the more and more converts are apparently made to high prices. As it advances, too, new "shorts" are created. Now it is believed that at 60 cents and 59 cents there were a great many men sollers who are firm believers that the price will ultimately be much higher. Corn to-night closed ½ 3 3 cents under the figures of twenty-four hours ago; December at 563, January at 563, May at 59.

The packers to-day were large sellers of provisions, especially of pork, and besides are manufacturing largely of pork. Armour says he is making scarcely anything else now. Pork closed 5 x 12 y cents, lard 5 x 10 cents and ribs 2 y 25 cents lower than twenty-four hours ago. While corn was weaker at the close, wheat, to-night, was stronger. It is said that "Nat" Jones, a heavy "scalper," and william Young & Co. have formed a compact to "buil" it. January stopped at 964; May at 10378. that as the price of corn advanced the "longs" would

ELOPING WITH A GIRL OF SIXTEEN.

About three months ago George Cullenan, age twenty-seven, secured employment in the cooper-sho the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City and board at the house of William Wall, where Mary Ann Roulette, age sixteen, was employed as a domestic. She was a pretty brunette and the daughter of Luke Roulette, one of the foremen in the Standard Oil Yard. They became intimate, and two weeks ago suddenly disappeared, Culienan leaving a note stating that they had been married in New-York. The girl's parents subsequently received a letter from her dated Philadelphia, sending lots of her sweet "hubby's" love. The parents were reconciled until yesterday, when a woman with a baby eighteen months old called on them and informed them that she war the real and the only Mrs. George Cullenan. Mrs. war the real and the only Mrs. George Cullenan. Mrs. Cullenan proved the marriage and said that George sent her money every pay-day. She was not surprised at George's elopement, for she said he had done the same thing before. She returned to her home on States Island. Last night a telegram was received from John Cullenan, of Phinadelphin, a brother of George, stating that George had deserted the fair Mary Ann, and that she was at his house "stranded." She could be had, he said, by paying her board-bill and other little expenses. her board bill and other little expe

THE MORMONS DEFLANT.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 6 .- The News, the Mormon organ, says in a leading article: "The President's message will be halled by the hireling clergy with pleasure, and will receive an amount of popular support. It is not shown in what way the destruction of our local government would affect the question of polygamy. The plural marriages of the Mormons are not recognized by the Territorial laws, and could not be dissolved by commissions, by edicts, by armies, or other earthly power. They are ecclesiastical, perpetual and eternal. Until the Mormons become recreant to their faith with high heaven, these unions will be recognized by the Almighty Being, who established them for the benefit of His people, and the fullness of His glory. The President's remarks on the fulfiless of this giory. The President's tending to the Utah polygamy will not add force to his message, nor credit to his statesmanship. They are a sop to bigots and breath to the flame of popular passion. It is doubtful if it will have a practical bearing on Congress. It will certainly create no commotion among the God-fearing peo-

FATAL EXPLOSION OF TANKS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- Between the hours of 9 and 10 last night two fertilizing tanks in Glick Brothers' rendering establishment at the stock yards, exploded, wrecking the entire building, a one-story structure, thirty by forty feet. There were fourteen men and two boys in the place at the time, and it is thought some of them were